

Partnerships  
in Corrections

# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FOCUS

Volume V No. 2

Published by the Community Corrections Section of the Indiana Department of Correction  
in cooperation with the Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties

Spring 2003



**Tracy Regnier,**  
IACCAC President

## From the President

By Tracy Regnier

**T**he Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties is working hard to promote

Community Corrections in Indiana. This is the second year of the two-year term for IACCAC officers. Therefore, the leadership is working hard to complete the goals set for his/her term. The following committees are meeting regularly: Legislative, Membership, Training, Public Relations, Summer Business Meeting, Fall Conference, Residential Standards, Day Reporting, Special Projects, and Mentoring.

In 2003, the Association will hold the Annual Fall Conference in Indianapolis at the Castleton Omni Hotel, November 19-21. During the Fall Conference the Awards and Recognition Banquet will take place. Also, July 9-11, a Summer Business Meeting for Program Administrators will take place in Nashville, Indiana at the Season's Lodge and Conference Center.

Board of Director's meetings will be held March 6, May 1, July 11, September 4, and November 21. In addition to business brought before the Board, the meetings will focus on issues facing community corrections today, such as Community Transition, Program Guidelines, Funding, Legislation, etc..

I have been a member of this Association for 10 years, and Association events have provided me with invaluable information about programs, equipment, job skills legislation, public relations, and more. I encourage you to visit our website, ([www.IACCAC.org](http://www.IACCAC.org)), attend a function, and consider membership. I believe that it will benefit your position and your program.

### IACCAC OFFICERS:

**Tracy Regnier, President**  
(Tipton County)

**Brian Barton, Vice-President**  
(Marion County)

**Deana McMurray, Treasurer**  
(Johnson County)

**Chris Cunningham,**  
Recording Secretary (Grant County)

**Rod Hinds, Corresponding Secretary**  
(Randolph County)

*Story continued on page 15*

## Mental Health, Addiction and the Criminal Justice System Takes the Next Step

By Mary Leffler

**I**n the Summer 2002 issue of Focus, the Bridging the Gap Conference was highlighted and promoted as a "successful and pivotal first step". It is exciting to provide in this edition an update on the "next steps" that have resulted from that conference.

Local teams around the state have been holding meetings, public forums and other activities to raise awareness and focus on the issues surrounding the mentally ill and addicted who are engaged in the criminal justice system. These local efforts have had great impact on increasing knowledge of the systems challenges we face.

On September 4, 2002, a one-day consortium was held in Indianapolis. Over 75 participants from Mental Health, Addiction and Criminal Justice agencies worked strategically to review system challenges, recommend system changes, prioritize goals and recommend a framework for implementing changes to improve the delivery of services to those mentally ill and addicted individuals who come into contact with the criminal justice system. Facilitated by Steve Ingram of Practical Solutions, Inc., the participants developed a strategic plan to serve as the basis for continued work.

*Story continued on page 3*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank the following individuals who contributed to the content of this newsletter.

Jeanne Alverson  
Margaret Dodd

Paul Downing  
Beth Ingle

Mary Leffler  
Gary Paarberg

Tracy Regnier  
Kurt Sinks  
Michael Trent

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FOCUS

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The Focus of the next newsletter will be Case Management and Assessment. We welcome all submissions; articles do not have to be theme related. Articles will also be accepted from lay persons or individuals in areas other than Community Corrections. Please submit articles for the next edition by July 1, 2003. If you are submitting articles written by someone other than yourself, please include written verification granting permission (from the source) to reprint the article. IDOC reserves the right to edit all articles (unless otherwise specified by the author). Please submit articles to aforementioned address c/o Dorothy Pruitt.

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## Submissions Requested For Next Newsletter

Readers of the newsletter are encouraged to submit articles or brief items for the edition, which is to be distributed Fall 2003.

These may include,  
but are not limited to:

Articles on Case Management and Assessment, the theme of the next newsletter;

Suggested reading including books, professional publications and articles (brief summaries or reviews welcome);

Items about new developments, local programs and advisory board activities and milestones;

Personnel changes including promotions, new directors and board chairs;

Letters to the editor;

Community Corrections related research and outcome studies;

Related photos and graphics (if return is requested, enclose a self-addressed envelope);

Please submit by July 1, 2003 and include name and title of author.

Submissions on computer disk (MS Word preferred) are strongly encouraged and helpful. Maximum length of 500 words is suggested. For previously published items, include date, publication and written permission to reprint. Any questions may be addressed to Dorothy Pruitt (Ph: 317-232-5763). Your comments and contributions are appreciated. •

A previous issue of Community Corrections Focus announced the retirement of DOC Program Manager, Paul Book, effective June 2002. However, as a result of a recent resignation and the immediate need for someone with experience in Community Corrections, Paul was convinced to return to the Department for a short time. Paul returns with extensive experience in training for use of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), the risk and needs assessment the Department continues to endorse, and in the past he has reviewed many grant applications as a part of the biennial review process. Please feel free to contact Paul with any questions or concerns you may have or just to say welcome back. •

The Indiana Department of Correction  
has a new website.

**[www.IN.gov/indcorrection](http://www.IN.gov/indcorrection)**

Come check us out!

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## Mental Health, Addiction and the Criminal Justice System Collaboration Takes the Next Step *Story continued from page 1*

The strategic plan outlines:

### I. Develop a system of agency collaboration and shared resources.

- A. Establish an Advisory Board for oversight.
- B. Identify an existing not for profit (NFP) organization to serve as fiscal agent and administrator.
- C. Identify and solicit funding.
- D. Develop a website and list service for ongoing information sharing and communication.
- E. Establish or build upon statewide and local coalitions.
- F. Provide education and training opportunities.

### II. Maximize the diversion of mentally ill persons from incarceration.

- A. Develop more community resources.
- B. Research interventions that will assist in diversion.
- C. Develop and implement interventions:
  - a. Crisis Intervention Teams
  - b. Drug, Mental Health, and Re-Entry Courts
  - c. Functional Family Therapy
  - d. Other interventions

### III. Create a minimum set of program service standards applied on a statewide basis.

- A. Utilize local coordinating councils in developing standards.
- B. Monitor county plans for compliance to standards.

- C. Evaluate county compliance to standards.

Volunteers of America of Indiana will serve as the host agency for the project, and Mary Leffler will provide part-time support to the project, serving as Project Coordinator. A nineteen-member Advisory Board has been established to guide the work of the consortium. The board membership is diverse in terms of expertise, experience and geographic representation, adult and juvenile and institutional and community-based services. Membership includes judicial, legislative, mental health, addiction and corrections practitioners and administrators, law enforcement, consumer and advocacy, academia, corporate and foundations.

The organizational meeting of the Advisory Board was held in Indianapolis on January 10, 2003. The Advisory Board will meet monthly for the next year and will define a committee structure by which the work of the strategic plan will be accomplished. Members from the consortium-at-large are encouraged to participate in committee work as we continue to take steps in the right direction to improve services to the citizens of Indiana. Interested individuals may contact Mary Leffler at [Mleffler@voain.org](mailto:Mleffler@voain.org) or by calling 317-686-9871. •

*Mary Leffler is Director of Corporate Compliance for Volunteers of America.*

## In The Spotlight

**T**helma F. Beck began working as a Program Coordinator for the Indiana Department of Correction's Community Transition Program on July 22, 2002. She works for Dale Kantz, Community Transition Program Manager, and enjoys the challenge of communicating daily with county directors, sentencing courts, and offenders regarding this growing program to grant eligible offenders an early release from prison into the closely supervised community programs.

For the past nine years, Thelma has worked for the Department of Correction. She was at the Correctional Industrial Facility in Pendleton for five years, and most recently at the Miami Correctional Facility as a Correctional Release Coordinator. Thelma is a "retired" schoolteacher who left the field to be a "stay at home" mom with her two daughters. During this time she was a Girl Scout Leader, elementary school tutor, church volunteer, and also helped her husband coach, manage and

support their daughters' softball teams from tee-ball through high school.

Thelma and her husband Jonathan met at the University of Indianapolis more than 35 years ago, but have since lived in New York City and Chicago, as well as central Indiana. During their two years in Chicago, Thelma completed her Masters Degree in Teaching Educable Handicapped Children. Jonathan has now worked for the Indiana Department of correction over 30 years. Hobbies for Thelma include gardening, bicycling, trying new recipes, playing "Scrabble", traveling, watching current movies with her husband and spending time with their married daughters in the Chicago and Cincinnati areas. •



**Thelma F. Beck**



## Letter to the Editor

By Kurt Sinks, Jasper County Community Corrections



**O**n September 11<sup>th</sup> of 2001, I began my day just like everyone else. I left my house and arrived at work around 8:30 am. Once at work I did the general check of my voice mail and checked my mailbox. I started working on a case file at my desk and one of my co-workers asked me, "did you hear that a plane crashed into the World Trade Center in New York"? I stated "no, was it a small plane or a 747"? She said she thought that it was a large plane. With a passing thought I remember wondering how many lives had been lost but then returned to my work. About 20 minutes later the same co-worker came to my desk again and stated, "another plane just crashed into the World Trade Center and it doesn't look like an accident"! Immediately I turned on the television in my office to CNN and found live coverage. I called my mother and father and informed them of the situation. As time passed we learned that an airliner had crashed into the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. in an apparent terrorist attack. Then just a little while later the madness continued as a plane went down in Pennsylvania. I asked myself many times, "is this really happening"? Then my thoughts turned to one of my dear friends and mentors who works at a large facility for a government agency based in Indianapolis, Dwight Graves, employed by the Indiana Department of Correction. For most of the morning we continued to stay glued to the television for updates or general information on this horrific situation. I left work that evening and later returned due to the fact that many of our incarcerated offenders were anxious about the safety of their loved ones. That evening I stayed at my house watching the news and wishing I could in some way help those in need in New York or Washington D.C.

On September 12<sup>th</sup> of 2001, I again arrived at work but could not focus on my job as the news continued to offer heartbreaking photos of the airplanes crashing into the World Trade Center buildings. In the early afternoon I went to my house at lunch and saw news footage of a woman in New York speaking of her missing husband who worked in the World Trade Center. She said that she is grateful for all of the people searching for survivors but they needed even more Officers and Firemen. At that time I decided that I was going to make the journey to Manhattan if at all possible. I telephoned New York Police

precincts and fire stations for about 3 hours trying to make contact with anyone and finally I was able to speak with a Sergeant in New York. He advised me that if I brought my identification with me I could come to New York and offer assistance if even just to hand out food or other related tasks. I then called my mother and father and told them of my plans to go to New York and they, of course, feared the worst asking me not to go because of the risk of more attacks. In the end they offered their full support and, in fact, my father wanted to come with me to work. I insisted he stay with my mother and I began my 12-hour trip to Manhattan on September 12<sup>th</sup>.

Once I arrived in New York on September 13<sup>th</sup>, I was traveling across the FDR Bridge and got my first look at the smoke-covered buildings. It was the first time in my life that I had such a complete feeling of disbelief and sadness. This was my first trip to New York so I did not know what it looked like before this tragedy but in my wildest dreams I did not think that it would look like it did when I arrived. The television coverage did not even come close to how awful it looked in person. When I finally found an Officer he checked my photo ID and then escorted me to ground zero. I asked him what I was supposed to do and he said to, "find out where you are needed and do whatever you can". I spoke with a Secret Service agent and then a FBI agent who both told me to report to the Jacob Javitz Center which had been turned into the volunteer command center. While trying to locate this center a man carrying some shovels wearing an N.Y.P.D. jacket asked me, "what are you looking for"? I told him, "I'm trying to find out where to help out at". He then handed me one of the shovels and said, "follow me brother". I did so and he led me to a site that will never again leave my memory or my thoughts.

We arrived at ground zero as the sun was setting and all you could hear were the frantic voices of rescue workers still in disbelief, the dump trucks, military vehicles, and emergency vehicles driving around. Hundreds of men and women working together with one common goal on their minds-find survivors and take care of each other. I worked with 5 or 6 men for hours shoveling at the site and across the street at a building that had been gutted by the initial building collapses.

It literally looked like a tornado had passed through and left this sea of dust, ash, and metal. I don't remember any of us talking for hours but rather just shoveling in silence. I have never felt so close to someone that I had never even meet before as I did those men I stood shoveling with at ground zero. There were no ethnic or religious barriers but rather a group of people with the same idea- to help. At one point a medic came up to us and made us change the filters on our gas masks due to the debris and materials in the air. On day two I was moved to the bucket brigade; a large group of volunteers lined up passing debris filled buckets off of the wreckage site. I remember periodically hearing the voice of someone over the group saying, "everyone quiet". We instantly knew that meant we were to listen for voices of survivors still trapped in the buildings.

Try getting 10 people in a small room to remain quiet for 30 seconds and I bet you will find it impossible. There were hundreds of us on the site and the second you heard that call for silence-you could hear a pin drop. It was like that every time and the silence would last sometimes for 30 seconds and sometimes for 2 minutes. The organization was to a "T" and everyone knew his or her job. I remember the first time that I took a break I walked around the site just looking in amazement and disbelief. I asked myself, "My God, how are we ever going to get this all cleaned up and find anyone under all this metal and steel that are alive"? That night the rain came and it rained through the night. We would retreat to a nearby church where clothing and supplies had been stored and donated. We went there to get dry shirts, socks, and underwear, and then back to the site. I would work for most of the day and then I would retreat to my car parked about 8 blocks away for a quick 4-6 hour sleep. Most others slept about the same, if not less.

On Friday September 14, 2001 President George Bush arrived in Manhattan to tour the site, and while he was on the site I had a chance to speak with some N.Y.P.D. Officers standing nearby looking at the debris. I met New York Police Officer Sean Murtha who works out of the 88<sup>th</sup> precinct in Brooklyn. I asked Murtha if he would mind giving me a ride to my car. He was delivering food to the site with some other Officers and he stated, "that's no problem-we'll take you anywhere you want to go brother". Murtha offered to



## Letter to the Editor

Continued from page 4



take me back to his residence with him and his family for the night instead of me sleeping in my car. Murtha told me, "come home with me and my family-get some food, a shower, and a warm bed for the night." He was a very gracious man and a very caring man, I could tell that immediately. I declined his gracious offer wanting to stay close to the site to work but thanked him and he gave me his home phone number in case I changed my mind. Before leaving me Murtha gave me money, an N.Y.P.D. hat, an N.Y.P.D. patch, and some other mementoes. He hugged me and said, "thanks brother-call me if you need ANYTHING". I have never met anyone like him to this day and did not see him again at ground zero.

My last two days at ground zero I spent working as part of the search and rescue crew. This was something that I never thought in my life I would be doing. We were climbing on debris with rescue dogs around us yelling "if you hear us try to make a noise". Our hearts stopped when the moment of silence was called for but never any voices except those of the rescue workers were heard. We saw things that we had hoped not to see in our lives, but we helped each other deal with the task of not breaking down emotionally. For some of us this was hard but you did not have to deal with it on your own. I can honestly say that in my entire trip to ground zero I only remember a few names because we all called each other "brother and sister". We did not use many names. I introduced myself to a man when I first arrived and was shoveling by saying, "my name is Kurt and I'm from Indiana." He then said, "no it's not-your name is brother and you are from America." I had no response except to shake his hand and nod my head.

Prior to leaving Manhattan I was interviewed by Fox Chicago News at ground zero about the search and rescue efforts. I could not believe that this major television station cared what I thought about this tragedy; I'm just a guy from Indiana here to help clean up. My interview aired on 9-16-01 and upon my return home, I discovered that half the people in my town and surrounding areas saw it. I received thank you cards and gifts for months, much to my disbelief. I did not expect anyone to even know that I was there and the next thing I know-everyone knows! Upon my return home I was so elated to see my daughter,

mother, and father that I can not even sum up in words my excitement. To see the worst in what mankind can do to each other and then to see the best that mankind to respond to the situation is a deeply moving experience. Without a doubt it gave me a new appreciation and respect for my family, friends, and for my profession. I have received endless appreciation and attention since my return but I am really an undeserving recipient. The men and women in New York and surrounding area volunteers are truly heroes in every aspect of the word. These are the men and women that come running to help when others are running in fear. In November, 2001 I found in my wallet the phone number given to me by N.Y.P.D. Officer Sean Murtha and called him. He remembered me, and a friendship began. We have been in constant contact and in December of 2001 my town's Mayor approached me about ideas for places to donate money raised in my community of Rensselaer. The town had raised \$12,000 and I called Sean for ideas. In the end, April of 2002 N.Y.P.D. Officer Sean Murtha and his retired partner William Luhrs traveled to Rensselaer and accepted this donation check on behalf of the New York Police Department for the Patrolmens Benevolence Association, "Widows and Orphans Fund". I picked them up in Indianapolis from the Airport and they stayed for 3 days. We had a great time and it was something that in New York neither of us would have dreamt would have happened.

(our meeting again.).

I think that this goes to show that you do not have to live in the same town, or even, the same state to make and maintain a friendship or brotherhood with someone. I think of the people I met in New York in the highest regards and treasure the time we worked side by side as proud Americans. I will get my chance to see ground zero cleaned up as I will be traveling to ground zero for the ceremony on September 11<sup>th</sup> of this year with my father. We will be staying with Officer Murtha and his family in Long Island, NY.

I will never truly be able to explain the full scale of my trip to New York in a letter, or with words, or with pictures, but I can tell you that our Country was at its very best at its very worst moment. In closing, I would tell you of one of the moments that stick out in my mind to this day. At ground zero a Fireman broke down and began crying hysterically over the site of the WTC disaster and a Police Officer walked over to him and put his arm around the fireman. The Officer looking directly at the fireman said, "Keep up the hard work brother, you're doing great-I love you brother". Can you tell me of a time when you have ever seen two complete strangers embrace each other and say I love you? I can't. God Bless all of them, all of you, and God Bless America! •

## TRANSITIONS

Effective 9/16/02, **Dennis Anslover** became the Director of Jasper County Community Corrections. He is a retired police officer who served 21 years with the City of Rensselaer Police Department. He was appointed as the Chief of Police in 1977 and served in that capacity until 1991.

Beginning 8/22/02, **Ford Hoskins, Jr.** was named Director of the newly established Union County Community Corrections program. He has previously worked as a juvenile and adult probation officer for the Union Circuit Court.

**Joe Dibert** was appointed the Director of Lawrence County Community Corrections October 8, 2002. He has over 10

years of experience as a Probation Officer, serving 8 years with the Lawrence County Probation Department.

On October 18, 2002, **Ken Hodges** retired after 15 years of service with the Lawrence County Community Corrections program. Ken developed the Community Corrections program in Lawrence County, which began operating July 1, 1987.

**David Kuebler**, Executive Director of Tippecanoe County Community Corrections, retired December 31, 2002. He served as Executive Director beginning in 1988 when Tippecanoe County began its community corrections program. •

## David H. Kuebler Retires from Community Corrections

**D**avid H. Kuebler, Executive Director of Tippecanoe County Community Corrections retired on December 31, 2002. David was appointed as Executive Director in 1988 when Tippecanoe County began their Community Corrections program.

He was instrumental in mentoring other community correction counties during the development of their program. This assistance continued throughout his tenure as director. The staff of Tippecanoe County Community Corrections are committed to continuing to provide assistance and advice when called upon by other Community Corrections agencies in Indiana.

Due to David's expertise in the field of community corrections, Tippecanoe County was awarded the Governor's Exemplary Award in 1990 and again in 1991. To further his achievements, Mr. Kuebler was selected by IACCAC as "Director of the Year" in 1997.

His most recent contributions to Tippecanoe County Community Corrections were implementation of the Day Reporting Center, LSI-R instrument for offender assessments, and "Thinking For A Change" curriculum.

As an Alumnus of Purdue University,



**David Kuebler** receiving certificate for 14 years professional service from DOC Community Corrections Director, Mike Brown.

Dave has been a strong believer in using resources from the University. He utilized students working on their degrees as interns at Community Corrections. Dave was also instrumental in the development of the "Life After Incarceration" for Work Release participants, staffed by Purdue's Aadron Rausch.

David's leadership and expertise will be greatly missed by all of his staff as well as the staff of the Indiana Department of Correction and their associates.

David is an avid fisherman and plans to go on fishing trips, visit his daughter in California, and his son in Colorado. We wish Dave the best in his future endeavors. •

## Community Corrections Mental Health Component

*By Michael J. Trent, LSW, QMHP*

**T**he year 2002 was a monumental period for "Bridging the Gap" between Criminal Justice and Mental Health/Addiction Services.

Believed to be the first in any U.S. Community Corrections setting, expert representatives from the Indiana Department of Correction, Marion County Community Corrections (CC), Marion County officials, Marion County Mental Health Association, Volunteers of America, and local Community Mental Health Centers met regularly for several months in late 2001 to devise a plan for a Mental Health Component to be added to existing programming. Historically, seriously mentally ill offenders have found it difficult to access and succeed in CC programming. There has been little or no understanding or cooperation between Criminal Justice and mental health providers in the community.

One of the first obstacles to overcome was correctly identifying individuals that might qualify. The next was to create a plan for each offender that meets the needs of all concerned. And finally, providing monitoring to ensure access and compliance presented the remaining difficulty.

It was decided to utilize the PAIR Roundtable to facilitate these goals. For nearly eight years, the roundtable had met weekly to screen Mental Health Diversion candidates. Many of these individuals did not qualify due to the nature of their charges, however, so the list of non-qualifying candidates became CC Mental Health Component candidates.

In 2002, a funding grant was given by the Department of Correction for two

*Story continued from page 13*



**Ken Hodges**  
Lawrence County  
Community Corrections

## Farewell, Ken!

**O**n October 18, 2002, Ken Hodges retired after 15 years of service with the Lawrence County Community Corrections program. Ken developed the Community Corrections program in Lawrence County, which began operating on July 1, 1987 with a grant from the Department of Correction. Ken took the program from its humble beginnings and transformed it into true sentencing alternatives for Lawrence County's courts. He will be missed. •

# Honoring Our Hometown Heroes

★ DUTY ★ HONOR ★ COUNTRY ★

**A**t this time of national uncertainty regarding the many threats to the American way of life and in particular the armed conflict in Iraq, we feel that it is appropriate to honor those members of County Community Corrections Agencies and the Indiana Department of Correction now serving in the armed forces of the USA. May God watch over these brave young men and women as they stand in harm's way to protect the freedoms our forefathers fought and died for.

## INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

### Putnamville Correctional Facility

SFC James Basinger - *Indiana National Guard, Army stationed in Kuwait*  
 PV1 Mark Hall - *Indiana National Guard, Army stationed in Kuwait*  
 SSgt. Gary Cooper - *Indiana Air National Guard, stationed in Turkey*  
 SSgt. Ronald Reburn - *Indiana Air National Guard, stationed in Turkey*

### Plainfield Juvenile Correctional Facility

UT2 Terry Salow - *U.S. Naval Reserve*  
 MSgt. John Lund - *Marine Reserve*

### Indiana Women's Prison

Julie Lomax

### Rockville Correctional Facility

Twyla Pierce, *Army Reserve*  
 Donald Klinge, *Army Reserve*  
 Andres Witherell,  
*Indiana Army National Guard*

### Atterbury Correctional Facility

Sgt. John Armentrout -  
*National Guard Reserve*  
 SSgt. James Amrhein - *Army Reserve*

### Logansport Juvenile Intake/ Diagnostic Facility

SSgt. Barney Hyder - *Army National Guard*  
 SRA Ryan Walls - *Air Force National Guard*

### Northeast Juvenile Correctional Facility

Sgt. Steven Townes - *Indiana National Guard- stationed in Kuwait*  
 Sgt. James Lee - *Indiana National Guard Reserve*

### Maximum Control Facility

Sgt. Gustavo Maldonado -  
*Army National Guard*  
 MSgt. James Woodyard - *Air Force Reserve*  
 PFC. Anthony Turner - *Army National Guard*

### Henryville Correctional Facility

Gilbert Black - *Air National Guard - Louisville, KY*  
 Rodney Burkhardt - *U.S. Navy Reserve*

### Indiana State Prison

Sgt. Clarence Davis - *Army National Guard*  
 Sgt. Earsker Hawkins, *Army - stationed at Battle Creek, MI*  
 Charles Herr - *Marines*  
 SRA. Ryan Reynolds - *Air Force National Guard - stationed at Battle Creek, MI*  
 SFC. Daniel Bodlovich - *Air Force - stationed at Ft. Sheridan, IL*

### Central Office

Lt. Stacey Lauret - *Air Force - stationed at Shaw AF Base, Sumter, South Carolina*

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS STAFF

### West Central Regional Community Corrections

Brenda Downs

### Shelby County Community Corrections

Ralph Tucker - *Army National Guard*

### Marion County Community Corrections

Ssgt. Aaron Wagner - *stationed at Camp Atterbury, IN*  
 Sgt. Jason Brown

### Morgan County Community Corrections

Commander Jim Reed -  
*U.S. Naval Reserve*

### Allen County Community Corrections

PFC. Royal Kirkpatrick - *Army Reserve*

### Dubois County Community Corrections

Sgt. Paul Eckert - *National Guard - stationed in Kuwait*

### Vanderburgh County Community Corrections

Sgt. Bob Weakley - *National Guard*

### Tippecanoe County Community Corrections

TSgt. Mark Jasek - *Air Force*

### Floyd County Community Corrections

Msgt. Don Harshey - *Army - Ft. Knox, KY* •



# C H A N G E

By Gary Paarlberg

In 1988, I took a job at a sleepy little sixteen bed work release program as an escape from the frustrations of working with juvenile offenders. Little did I know at the time that I was stepping onto the edge of a vortex of movement that would bring my newly chosen field of work spiraling ever nearer and more rapidly toward the center of change in corrections. To this rather limited mind, more suitable to evolution than innovation, the past few years have at times seemed a blur of new initiatives in Lake County.

Our first major change in direction was a harbinger of many things to come. In a move that was inter-agency collaborative at both the local and state level, our offices were consolidated and our residential program was forced to forego the virtues of the small group home atmosphere for one that was more institutional in nature. Though size can itself present impediments to effective programming, this very considered move was based upon the realization that we were now part of a competitive market where economy of scale could not be ignored, and one in which the closed, vertical model of organization was rapidly losing ground to one in which organizational structures and resources are integrated horizontally for the most cost-effective, broad based problem solving.

In rapid succession (rapid to me, at least) we acknowledged the need to address issues that are unique to specific sectors of the offender population (i.e. women and juveniles), we learned that risk assessment should do much more than screen for program admission, we decided that Home Detention should be more than offender tracking, that the directive, case management model was

**"Change alone is unchanging."  
- Heraclitus**

not only appropriate for but critical to all rehabilitative activities, and that successful program completion should mean more than the end of a sentence. Much of this was occurring at a time when the success of community corrections in Indiana made it the vehicle of choice for the department when handed unexpected surprises such a juvenile jail removal and the Community Transition Program. We found ourselves at first explaining but later actively advocating in matters that were ultimately in the best interests of all. More recently we have witnessed a revitalized spirit of commitment by our advisory board to fulfill their mandate of comprehensive county correctional planning and coordination.

Many of these things have not been particularly easy for me to grasp with enthusiasm, but over time I have been able to view myself much more as a participant of change than a victim. Like death and taxes, change is inevitable. Though we continue to seek exemption from the first two, we can significantly affect the shape of the latter. In a society driven by information and palpable results, in a sector of government constantly battling for its share of the pie, in a discipline awl with change, those that are unwilling to improve the quality and price of their product are likely to fall by the wayside. And we will never effect long-term positive change in the minds of those that have offended if our remain closed. •

*Gary Paarlberg is Director of Programs, Planning and Assessment for Lake County Community Corrections.*

## Hancock County Community Corrections Opens a New Facility

By Beth Ingle

Hancock County Community Corrections has recently moved their Administrative Offices to a new facility at 233 E. Main Street, Greenfield, IN. The facility was built new from the ground up with construction beginning in November 2001. The new facility will house 80 male work release inmates and 12 female work release inmates. The facility also houses all administrative staff and Field Officers. Hancock County Community Corrections currently operates four programs from this facility, which include Home Detention, Work Release, Day Reporting and Community Service. DLZ Architects of Indiana sponsored an Open House on January 30, 2003 between the hours of 3:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. The Open House was well attended by the public as well as local and county officials. Hancock County Community Corrections employees gave tours through the facility and DLZ provided refreshments in the new classroom. Persons attending the Open House were able to meet Community Corrections Staff after their tour and ask any questions they may have had. There were family members of current work release inmates who attended as well as one inmate who wanted to make a reservation. Community Corrections Staff feel that the Open House was a success and is anticipating the opening of the work release portion of the facility around the first of March 2003. •

*Beth Ingle is the Program Coordinator for Hancock County Community Corrections.*



# Annual Conference 2003



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## Worth A Look



The following are items found in various publications that will be of interest to our readers:

### **Mentoring Programs for At-Risk Youth**

By Gregory Clinton, M.Ed.  
The Prevention Researcher

### **Proving Community-Based Interventions to Juveniles with Mental Health Disorders: The Uniting Networks for Youth Program Name**

By Chris Bray, MA,  
Mary Heiserman, Ph.D.,  
and Cheryl Hosley, Ph.D.  
Juvenile Justice Update -  
*August, September 2002*

### **Supervision: Exploring the Dimensions of Effectiveness**

By Faye S. Taxman, Ph.D.  
Published by Federal Probation  
(*September 2002*)

### **The Effectiveness of Community-Based Sanctions**

By Ginger Martin  
Corrections Today - *February 2003*

### **Indiana Department of Correction Division of Programs and Community Services Community Corrections Section**

#### **MISSION**

To foster the development and operation of local intermediate sanction programs and advisory boards that enhance coordination of the local criminal and juvenile justice systems and diversion of non-violent offenders from incarceration at the state level.

# Interpersonal Behavior of Offenders

By Margaret A. Dodd

**R**ecently I received "The ICCA Journal" which included a monograph by Mark W. Lipsey, Ph.D., Vanderbilt University. It was refreshing to me that Dr. Lipsey mentioned in his monograph a paragraph on Interpersonal Behavior. He states, "One type of rehabilitation program trains offenders in some form of interpersonal skills, empathy, conflict resolution, assertiveness and related domains of interpersonal behavior." It really energized me to see interpersonal behavior mentioned regarding offenders. In the past, I believe offenders and their interpersonal relationships has been greatly minimized.

As found in Human Communication (2003) p. 169, "Interpersonal Communication is now defined qualitatively as communication that occurs within interpersonal relationships." According to William Schutz (1976), individuals experience three needs of interpersonal relations-the needs for inclusion, control and affection. These needs translate into three dimensions along which relational communication may occur.

Schutz's Postulate 1, The Postulate of Interpersonal Needs (1966) state that (a) every individual has three interpersonal needs: inclusion, control, and affection, and (b) inclusion, control, and affection constitute a sufficient set of areas of interpersonal behavior for the prediction and explanation of interpersonal phenomena.

In 1998 the topic of my Master's Thesis was, "A Descriptive Study of Interpersonal Behavior of Inmates Confined to a Detention Center." My Thesis centered around a pre/post test of Madison

County Detention Center inmates and the effect their incarceration had on their interpersonal styles. In 1987-88, I found very little research dealing with offenders' interpersonal skills, therefore I was very excited to read Dr. Lipsey's article. During the time of my research, the county's mood was "throw away the key", a model with very little thought to rehabilitation or working with offenders cognitive or interpersonal needs.

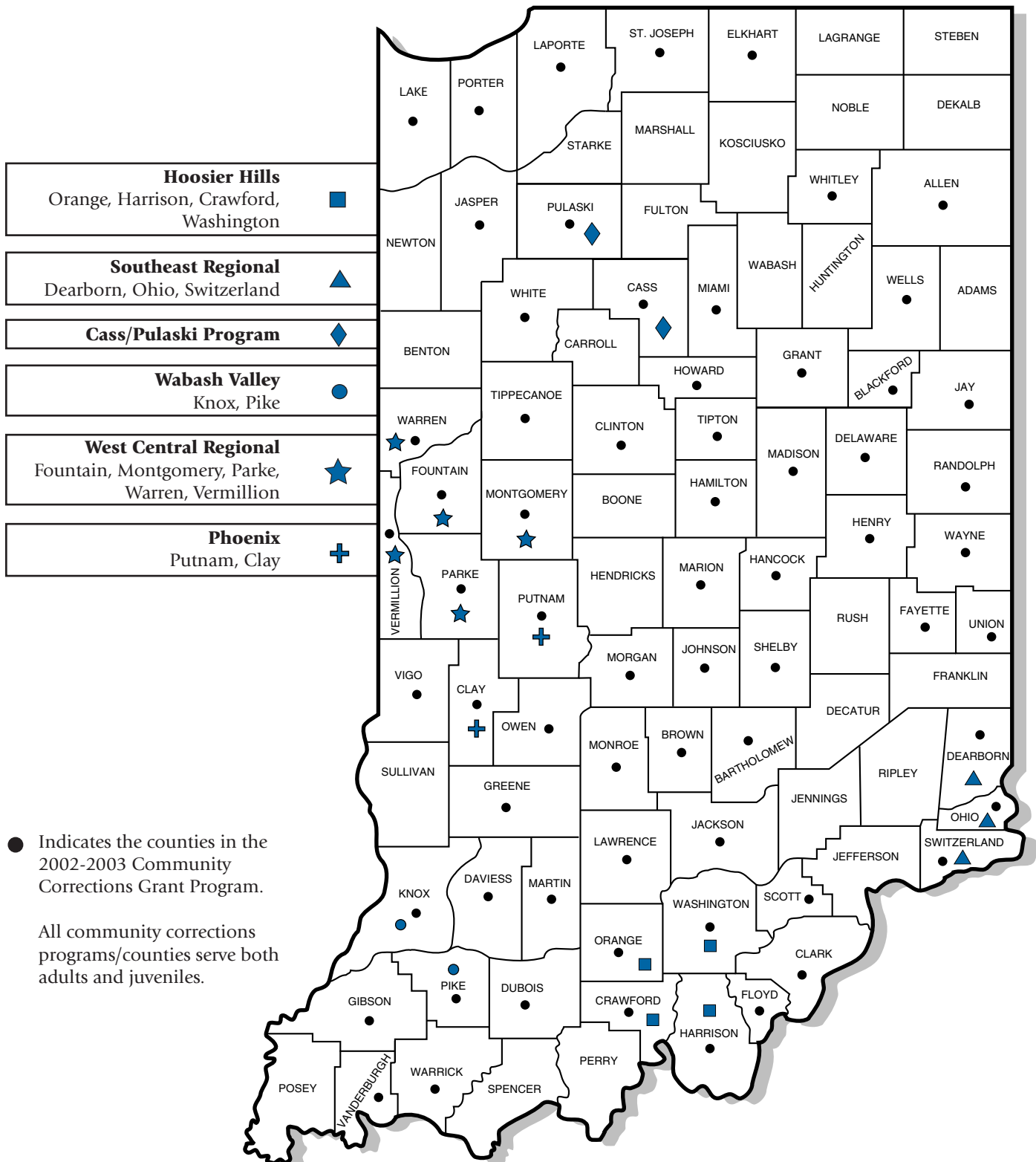
I have been Executive Director since 1985, and have seen many changes in the evolution of the criminal justice system. Obviously we have progressed in working with offenders, but to say there is still a need for future growth and exploration of innovative models to further the mission of community corrections is a gross understatement. This summer, Madison County Community Corrections staff will be attending training/certification in looking at offenders' interpersonal needs and why they choose the relationships they have. We anticipate that after this training we will have the ability to begin looking at an offender's needs for certain relationships.

We believe this will be an added dimension to our programs and will further the research of interpersonal skills of offenders. This is another paradigm for dealing with offenders. Maybe, by looking at further research, we can better understand offenders and their respective relationships. •

*Margaret Dodd is the Executive Director of the Community Justice Center in Madison County.*

# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

## Community Corrections Grant Program Participating Counties 2002-2003



# The Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (IACCAC) 2002 Achievement Awards and Recognition Banquet

**O**n November 20, 2002, IACCAC held the annual Achievement Awards and Recognition Banquet during the Fall Conference in Merrillville, Indiana, at the Radisson Star Plaza Hotel. Following a tasty banquet feast, Brian Barton, the Master of Ceremony, interjected humor into the evening with a few jokes which forced many of us to laugh at ourselves. He then led us through a meaningful evening during which impassioned nominators gave accolades to talented and committed professionals for their achievements in community corrections.



RtOL: **Brian Barton, Rod Hines, Chris Cunningham, Tammy O'Neil, Rondle Anderson, Kurt Sinks, Deana McMurray and Jamie France. Tracy Regnier** (front)

President Tracy Regnier presented the President's Award to Tammy O'Neil in recognition of her devoted service to the Association and her tireless efforts toward the advancement of community corrections in Indiana.



IACCAC President, **Tracy Regnier** presents the President's Award to **Tammy O'Neil**, Director of Porter County Community Corrections.

## 2002 Achievement Awards & Recognition

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF PERSON  
**Mark Murphy,**  
*Lake County Community Corrections*

COMMUNITY SERVICE/  
ROAD CREW STAFF PERSON  
**Gary Helton,**  
*Owen County Community Corrections*

SPECIAL PROGRAM STAFF PERSON  
**Shannon Harshman,**  
*Community Justice Center of  
Madison County*

JUVENILE PROGRAM STAFF PERSON  
**Gary Dalton,**  
*Grant County Community Corrections*

ELECTRONIC MONITORING STAFF PERSON  
**Kimberly M. Balch,**  
*Jasper County Community Corrections*

WORK RELEASE/RESIDENTIAL  
STAFF PERSON  
**Jeffrey Cummins,**  
*Hamilton County  
Community Corrections*

VOLUNTEER STAFF PERSON  
AWARD  
**Christian Intervention Program,**  
*Hamilton County*

PROGRAM SUPERVISOR AWARD  
**Kurt M. Sinks,**  
*Jasper County Community Corrections*

DIRECTOR AWARD  
**Jamie France,**  
*Phoenix Community Corrections*

ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER  
AWARD  
**Bill Riffe,**  
*Community Justice Center of  
Madison County*

Special recognition was given to Ken Hodges from Lawrence County Community Corrections and David Keubler from Tippecanoe County Community Corrections for their years of service as they leave the community corrections field for retirement.

The evening ended with the membership awards, which recognize individuals who have been members of the association for ten years, and counties that have been community corrections grant act counties for ten years. This year the Association was honored to present an award to Porter County and to Madison County for 20 years of service as a community corrections grant act county.

This awards ceremony made everyone proud to be a community corrections professional and member of IACCAC. •

*Tracy Regnier is President of IACCAC and Director of Tipton County Community Corrections.*



## Indiana Juvenile Detention Standards Update

By Jeanne Alverson

Indiana Juvenile Detention Standards, Title 210 Department of Correction, have, after a long period of review, been updated. Changes include reducing the total number of standards from 306 to 302, and increasing mandatory standards from 25 to 26.

Under IC 4-22-2-24 and IC 4-22-2.5-3, notice of public hearing was on September 25, 2002, filed with Secretary of State: October 22, 2002, and listed in Indiana Register, Volume 26, Number 3, December 1, 2002. Effective January 1, 2003.

Changes include:

**Sec.9.** Prior to the construction or expansion of a juvenile detention facility, plans and specifications shall be submitted to the department for review and comment. Plans and specifications must satisfy all physical plant standards contained in Section 2 of this article, and the department's review shall focus on compliance with this rule. The department's review shall be provided, in writing, to Indiana Fire and Building Services for plan release within ten (10) working days from receipt of plans. (Department of Correction: 210 IAC 6-3-9)

**Sec.10.** A new juvenile detention facility shall not begin operation until the department has determined through inspection that the facility is in compliance with all mandatory and physical plant standards. (Department of Correction: 210 IAC 6-3-10)

**Sec.11.**

(a) In order to achieve and maintain provisional compliance with this article, a new juvenile detention facility shall have been determined through inspection to be in compliance with the following:

- (1) All mandatory standards.
- (2) A minimum of seventy-five percent (75%) of the recommended standards

within one (1) year of commencing operation.

- (3) All physical plant standards.

(b) In order to achieve and maintain full compliance with standards adopted under this article, a juvenile detention facility shall have been determined through inspection to be in compliance with the following:

- (1) All mandatory standards
- (2) A minimum of ninety percent (90%) of the recommended standards within two years of commencing operation and each year thereafter.

(c) A certification in writing, either full or provisional, shall be issued by the department to all juvenile detention facilities that achieve compliance.

(d) Should a new or existing facility fail to achieve or maintain the required level of compliance with this article, a plan of action shall be submitted to the department within thirty (30) days to correct each deficiency. Approved plans of action shall remain valid for a period not to exceed one (1) year.

(e) In the event the plan of action is not approved, compliance with this article is not achieved within one (1) year, or the deficiencies are so severe as to affect life, health or safety, the department may petition the judge of the circuit court in which the facility is located to restrict, alter the use of or close the facility.

Detention Standards may be accessed at: <http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/title210.html> •

*Jeanne Alverson is a Detention Inspector for the Indiana Department of Correction. Part of her responsibilities includes the inspection of all twenty-four (24) Indiana Juvenile Detention Centers.*

## Community Corrections Mental Health Component *Continued from page 6*

staff to monitor participants and pay for "stabilization beds" in work release settings. Seriously mentally ill offenders who were approved by CC could now be given a chance to access or remain in treatment with local providers that in many cases already were familiar with their needs. The therapeutic advantages were obvious. A wide array of treatment settings was available. Offenders could apply for entitlements or obtain the benefits of employment to help pay for their housing and often costly treatment. Finally, they were already established in the community when sentences were completed.

The start up and operations of the last year have been challenging. It has been a learning process for all concerned. Thanks to the hard work of the monitors (Sally Simpson of Marion County Community Corrections and Kim Savoie of the Mental Health Association) many gaps have been bridged.

At the time of this writing, 128 individuals had been screened, five had successfully completed the program, and four had been unsuccessful. Twenty-eight currently are in the program.

Inevitably, some seriously mentally ill offenders, if convicted, are sentenced to the Department of Correction. At a recent Marion County Bridging the Gap meeting, a discussion was started to improve communication regarding these offenders. Sadly, and all too frequently, little information is exchanged as offenders move from a jail setting to a DOC intake area. A natural progression of identification will be needed to facilitate this timely exchange of diagnosis, treatment, and community treatment so seamless services can exist as offenders move through the system and ultimately back to the community. •

*Mike Trent is Forensic Mental Health Coordination for Midtown CMHC.*

# Unknown Heroes

By Correctional Lieutenant Tom Koch

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 we Americans have become acutely aware of the daily and episodic heroism of various civil servants. The heroic stories of police, firefighters and emergency medical technicians (EMTs) of September 11th in New York and Washington D.C. have become legendary. What compounds these legends, of course, is that these stories are true. I submit that other, largely unknown civil servants are also heroic in their daily and episodic duties. These unknown heroes are the jailers and correctional facility officers of the State of Minnesota. Their stories are also true. These heroes are largely unknown to the public because they work hidden from view behind jail and prison walls. Minnesota correctional officers and jailers serve as the initial barrier between convicted criminals and Minnesota's citizens. Concrete walls and steel fences also serve to protect the public, but would be ineffectual without the competent daily discharge of duties by Minnesota's correctional officers, jailers, and supporting staff.

Recent articles in the Corrections Forum, an esoteric professional publication, outline some of the negative effects of correctional duty on all correctional officers and also some of the negative misperceptions and stereotypes that have been generated and cast upon these correctional officers. One article, Addressing Correctional Officer Stress, cites several disturbing realities for correctional officers:

Between 1990 and 1995, the number of attacks on correctional officers in state and federal prisons jumped by nearly one-third, from 10,731 to 14,165, at a time when the number of correctional officers increased by only 14 percent.

Except for police officers, the number of workplace nonfatal violent incidents is higher per 1,000 employees for correc-

tional officers than for any other profession, including taxi drivers, convenience store staff, mental health workers, and teachers. From 1992 to 1996, there were nearly 218 incidents for every 1000 correctional officers, for a total of 58,300 incidents.

Another article in the Corrections Forum, The Public Image of Corrections: Myth Vs. Reality cites two disturbing stereotypes that have been generated by both Hollywood and negative media coverage and cast upon all correctional officers. The first stereotype is that correctional officers are low-intellect thugs and brutes. This stereotype is reinforced by Hollywood characters such as the sleazy warden in The Longest Yard, the mirrored sunglass-wearing straw boss in Cool Hand Luke, and the brutal, corrupt and stupid guards in The Shawshank Redemption." This stereotype is further reinforced by sensationalized media stories with headlines such as: "Guards Indicted in Inmate Sex Scandal" and "Corrections Guards Indicted in Inmate Beating Death." The second, less common stereotype is that prisons and jails are "country clubs" and that convicts should be doing "hard time" and that bleeding heart corrections professionals facilitate these "country club" atmospheres. The article's author suggests community education as a positive solution to these stereotypes.

Compounding the stress generated by dangerous working conditions and negative stereotypes is the sense of isolationism correctional officers feel with the public. The author of The Public Image of Corrections: Myth Vs. Reality cites a common reaction by members of the public when he tells them he was formerly employed for 21 years in corrections: "but you seem like such a nice guy." My own experience has been the same. At family reunions I hate saying, "yes, I still work for the prison." Correctional

officers and jailers seem to have poor professional self-image as compared to more glamorous civil servants such as police, firefighters and EMTs. At the same time, however, I feel a profound sense of pride and community with my correctional brothers and sisters given the skills, heart and guts it takes to do this job.

Minnesota correctional officers and jailers are professionally trained and competent in a wide range of necessary skills. These skills cover psychological processes such as de-escalation and conflict resolution techniques (commonly used). Correctional officers are also trained and skilled in the use of force up to and including deadly force (use of force is rarely necessary or used because of the above psychological skills). Correctional officers are trained to use complex technological equipment to monitor offender behaviors. All of these skills and the resulting shaped and modified offender behaviors enhance the security of correctional facilities and jails and hence, the safety of the public.

Minnesota correctional officers are also trained to operate within the public sector through law enforcement agencies as crisis negotiators and K9 handlers. Corrections crisis negotiators are trained and available to work with law enforcement agencies when the need occurs. Minnesota correctional canine officers and their K9 partners are trained and have worked with law enforcement agencies executing search warrants for narcotics on impounded vehicles, in truck stops with the State Patrol and also in schools. Corrections canine officers and their K9 partners are also trained and available to conduct missing person searches in the public sector.

Each day Minnesota correctional officers

Story continued on page 15

## Unknown Heroes

*Story continued from page 14*

walk unarmed into jails and prisons with offender populations that may exceed 1,000 convicted criminals. The majority of these criminals has committed and/or has been convicted of more than one felony. Many have shown that they are dangerous. The daily routine of correctional officer duties includes monitoring offender activities where correctional officers are often vastly outnumbered and routinely surrounded by scores of offenders. And when the emergency tone is sounded over the radio, each officer feels the same accompanying dump of adrenaline and associated dry mouth, sweating palms and trembling hands. Work long enough in a correctional facility or jail and you are likely to be assaulted. I have been assaulted. I felt a sense of violation with that assault similar to any other victim of a crime. Minnesota correctional officers and jailers empathize with Minnesota's crime victims.

Many, if not all criminal acts are acts of domestic terrorism on our citizens. When the courts have determined that those perpetuating such acts must be incarcerated and separated from the public, Minnesota correctional officers and jailers maintain the required buffer of safety between convict and citizen. Minnesota correctional officers and jailers as citizens are soccer moms. They are dads that help their kids with math on the kitchen table after supper. They usher at church and smile when they meet you on the bike path. Some suffer from alcoholism. Some are divorced. Some die much too young from cancer. They are both public citizens and public servants. We are you and we work for you. I have worked for 19 years as a Minnesota correctional officer and correction's lieutenant. I can attest to the dignity and grace of these professionals and to their dedication to your safety. Please consider this: the next time someone tells you they work in a prison or jail don't say, "but you seem

like such a nice person." Instead consider saying "thank you." You'll be speaking with an unknown hero.

Lieutenant Tom Koch is with the Minnesota Department of Corrections-Minnesota Correctional Facility/Moose Lake. •

*Article submitted by Paul Downing/  
Director of Detention Services for the  
Indiana Department of Correction.*

## From the President

*Story continued from page 1*

DISTRICT CHAIRS:

**Kurt Sinks, Northwest**  
(Jasper County)

**Wayne Ellis, Northeast**  
(Grant County)

**Paul Eckert, Southwest**  
(Dubois County)

**Chad Heimlich, Southeast**  
(Bartholomew County)

**Steve Southwood, East Central**  
(Hamilton County)

**Danielle Snider, West Central**  
(West Central Regional) •

## LSI-R Assessment Identifies Possible Mental Health Problems

*By Paul A. Book*

**W**hile an interviewer is not expected to diagnose an offender's mental health problems, the interviewer can, by conducting an appropriate and effective LSI-R interview, determine if further psychological testing is necessary.

By closely following the interview guide the interviewer will be able to gather information from the offender and collateral sources and will be able to observe the offender's behavior and document any concerns for his/her ability to function adequately in day to day living. If the interviewer determines that emotional and/or psychological stressors are interfering with the offender's everyday life a variety of interventions may be considered. The treatment plan, prepared from the information gathered and documented on the LSI-R, should indicate that the case manager raise the offender's level of awareness of interference with the offender's daily activities and the possible need for mental health intervention. Interventions could include developing better coping, stress/anger management, grief counseling, problem solving and assertiveness training.

In the event that the interviewer determines that severe emotional and cognitive problems interfere with an individual's ability to respond to life's stressors, an immediate referral to a mental health professional for evaluation/assistance should be considered. Severe interference can significantly increase the risk of criminal behavior.

Many offenders have long standing emotional and/or psychological problems that have never been diagnosed and as a consequence have never been treated. These mental health problems run the gamut from mild depression to active psychosis. The LSI-R assessment, conducted by a trained, certified practitioner should be able to identify the mental health needs of the offender. The treatment plan developed from the LSI-R assessment should then indicate the interventions needed to help the offender turn himself/herself into a productive, pro-social individual. •

*Paul Book is a Program Manager  
for the Department of Correction  
and LSI-R certified trainer.*

**Indiana Department of Correction**

Community Corrections Section  
Indiana Government. Center South  
302 W. Washington St.  
IGCS, Room E334  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

## MARK YOUR CALENDAR

**APRIL 4**

**Assessment and Treatment  
of Children with Sexual  
Behavior Problems**  
Eastern Kentucky University  
Contact: Mitzi Tipton  
Ph: (859) 622-8078

**MAY 4-8**

**American Jail Association  
The 22nd Annual Training  
Conference & Jail Expo  
Annual Conference**  
Albuquerque, NM  
Ph: (301) 790-3970

**JULY 9-11**

**Indiana Association of Community  
Corrections Act Counties Summer  
Business Meeting**  
Season's Lodge & Conference Center  
Nashville, IN

**AUGUST 9-14**

**American Correctional Association  
133rd Congress of Corrections**  
Nashville, Tennessee  
"Music City, U.S.A."  
Contact: Brenda Listowski  
Ph: (239) 338-2660